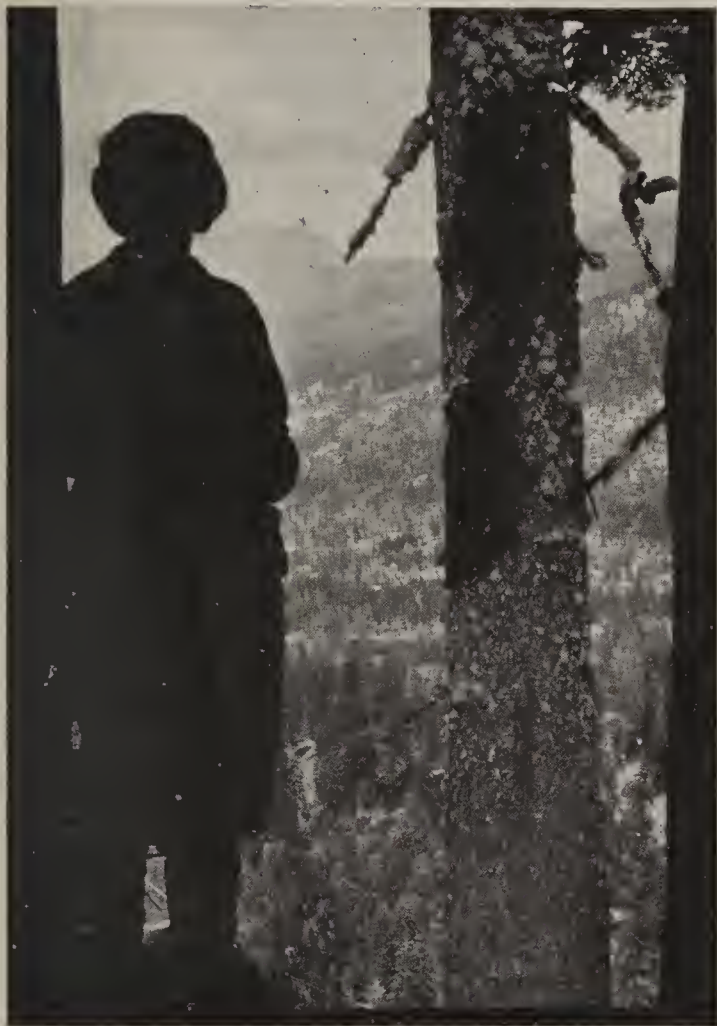


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ELDORADO
NATIONAL FOREST
CALIFORNIA



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A vista of the Sierra Nevada

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
CALIFORNIA DISTRICT

National Forest Visitors

Free public use of the national forests is invited. Visitors are required to observe the following rules:

1. Be sure you have a camp-fire permit before building a fire on national forest land. The nearest forest officer will issue one to you without charge.
2. Build small fires. Build them only where permitted.
3. Before leaving a fire always extinguish it with water and cover the ashes with earth.
4. Be careful with lighted matches, cigar and cigarette stubs, and pipe heels. Stamp them out with your foot.
5. Keep your camp clean. Where garbage pits and incinerators are not provided burn or bury all garbage and refuse.
6. Do not pollute the springs, streams, or lakes by insanitary acts.
7. Do not mutilate the trees, or the signs and improvements around camps.
8. Observe the State fish and game laws.
9. Do not hunt in the vicinity of forest camps.
10. Drive carefully on mountain roads.

HELP KEEP YOUR FORESTS CLEAN AND GREEN

ELDORADO NATIONAL FOREST

CALIFORNIA

The Eldorado National Forest lies on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada, from the Mokelumne River on the south to the Middle Fork of American River on the north, and is mostly in Eldorado County. It is bounded on the north, east, and south by the Tahoe, Mono, and Stanislaus National Forests, respectively, and on the west by the Sacramento Valley. The total net area of Government land within this forest is 552,918 acres.



F—200705

The lodge at the Sacramento Municipal Camp

ACCESSIBILITY

There are three main highways in the Eldorado Forest.

The transcontinental Lincoln Highway follows the South Fork of American River from Placerville to Lake Tahoe, a distance of 63 miles. A mile west of Meyers it branches, one fork going to Minden, Nev., by way of Woodfords Canyon, and the

other to Carson City, Nev., by way of Glenbrook on the east side of Lake Tahoe. From Meyers another branch of the highway leads around the west side of Lake Tahoe to Tahoe City, thence encircling the north shore of the lake and connecting with the Carson City Highway northeast of Glenbrook.

The Alpine State Highway, from Jackson to Minden, in the northern part of the forest, follows the summit of a ridge for practically its entire length, passing Silver Lake and crossing the Sierra summit at Kit Carson Pass. This road connects with the Minden branch of the Lincoln Highway at West Carson River. It is also connected with the Lincoln Highway by a road between Corral Flat on the Alpine Highway and the 14-mile stone near the forest boundary on the Placerville-Lake Tahoe Highway.

The Georgetown Divide Road from Georgetown to Wentworth Springs, a distance of 50 miles, passes through a heavily timbered country in the northern part of the forest. Beyond Wentworth Springs the road is not passable for automobiles.

A branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad from Sacramento terminates at Placerville, near the western boundary of the forest.

In the summer, daily stages run between Sacramento and Tahoe City via Placerville, connecting with camps and resorts on the Lincoln Highway and along the west shore of Lake Tahoe.

The Forest Service has built 115 miles of road, 472 miles of trail, and 10 bridges in the Eldorado Forest for administrative and protective use and also maintains many miles of existing roads and trails, all of which are open to the use of vacationists.

Be a real sportsman—help enforce the game laws

RESOURCES OF THE ELDORADO FOREST

Timber

The Eldorado National Forest contains over 5 billion feet of merchantable timber belonging to the Government. The privately owned timber, which amounts to 8 billion feet, is being extensively cut. There has been no large demand for Government stumpage up to the present time, and this timber will form a valuable reserve to supply the demand when the private stumpage is exhausted. The Government timber is located at elevations between 3,500 and 5,500 feet, in the mixed conifer



F-174584

Virgin timber is the most valuable natural resource of the Eldorado Forest

type, mainly on the Silver Fork-Alder Creek drainage of American River and in the Georgetown Divide region between the South and Middle Forks of American River. Forest Service cruises show that this timber is of excellent quality and that it has a large percentage of sugar pine, one of the most valuable of commercial timber species.

Forage

The Eldorado Forest produces sufficient forage for about 10,000 head of cattle and horses and 20,000 sheep and goats. Allotments of range are so made as to utilize all the forage, but the number of head of stock grazed is limited to the carrying capacity of the range and the animals are so handled and distributed as to insure against overgrazing and injury to the forage plants. Continu-



Mountain meadow cattle ranges

ous production and improvement of this resource, as of the timber resource, is the object of Forest Service management.

Forage and grazing allotments are also regulated so that there may be sufficient feed for deer within the two State game refuges on the forest. Pastures for tourists' pack stock are located along frequented mountain trails, and are fenced to prevent the exhaustion of range allotted to regular grazing permittees.

Water

The main river systems of the forest are the Middle and South Forks of American River, the

Rubicon River, and the North Fork of Mokelumne River.

The present installed capacity of the hydroelectric projects on the Eldorado amounts to over 100,000 horsepower. Water is stored for power and irrigation in five lakes and reservoirs, and the Forest Service has received applications covering the development of eight additional reservoirs. The drainage basins of the Middle and South Forks of American River are being used at the present



F—183628

Lake Tahoe—the Gem of the Sierra

time for hydroelectric power, and future developments will include a more intensive utilization of the water resources from this region.

Streams rising in this forest furnish water to irrigate many thousands of acres of land in the Sacramento Valley and supply numerous towns and settlements with domestic water supply. All of this is dependent upon the preservation of the forests, which regulate the run-off from the drainage basins of these streams.

Throwing away lighted matches or tobacco, or other burning material from an automobile or other moving vehicle is prohibited by State law.

RECREATION

The Lake Tahoe region of the Eldorado Forest, which includes hundreds of small lakes besides Lake Tahoe itself, is one of the most attractive recreation areas in the State. Lake Tahoe lies on the Sierra divide at an altitude of 6,225 feet, and is 23 miles long and about 13 wide. The west shore of the lake lies jointly in the Tahoe and Eldorado National Forests, the interforest boundary touching the lake at McKinneys.

The Lincoln Highway, which reaches the Lake Tahoe region via Placerville, was formerly the main stagecoach and freight-team route during the boom



Silver Lake on the Alpine Highway

days of Virginia City. It was over this highway that on April 3, 1860, the Pony Express rider, Harry Roff, mounted on his snow-white horse, made the initial trip from Sacramento to Placerville, 55 miles, in 2 hours and 45 minutes. There are many historic spots along the route which have

been appropriately marked by the Forest Service. Lake Tahoe is well supplied with summer hotels and resorts and there are numerous others along the road between Placerville and Tahoe.

The Georgetown Divide Road to Wentworth Springs passes through good fishing country. From Wentworth Springs, the end of the auto road, trips to McKinneys on Lake Tahoe can be made on



Echo Lake public camp

horseback or on foot. Gas, oil, and supplies can be obtained at Georgetown, Uncle Toms, Baldersons, 8-Mile House, and Wentworth Springs.

The Alpine Highway follows the route over which Kit Carson guided Fremont's expedition into California in 1844. It is a historic route even older than the Lincoln Highway, and there are relics of the early pioneers along the road from Pedlar Hill to Kit Carson Pass. This road follows the summit of a ridge for the greater part of its length and is most attractive from a scenic standpoint. Gas and supplies can be obtained at Pine Grove, Cooks Station, Hams Station, Silver Lake, and Plasse Resort.

Municipal Camps

Several cities have established summer recreation camps in the Eldorado Forest, where their citizens can have a vacation at small expense. Sacramento has one at Sayles Flat on the Lincoln Highway, Stockton one at Silver Lake on the Alpine Highway, and Berkeley's camp is at Echo Lake, near Summit on the Lincoln Highway. The Y. M. C. A., Boy Scouts, and Camp Fire Girls also have leased camp sites on this forest. Municipal and organization camps, however, are not open to the general public.



"Colors" at a Boy Scout Camp in the Eldorado Forest

Under State and Federal laws, a fine of \$50 to \$500, or a jail sentence, may result from willful or negligent setting of fires in a national forest.

Forest Service Camps

The Forest Service has established free improved public camp grounds at the following places along the Lincoln Highway:

Name of camp	Distance from Placerville (miles)
Pine Grove	20
Blackbird.....	22½
Maple Grove.....	23
Pyramid.....	41
Phillips.....	48½
Echo Lake.....	50½
Eldorado County.....	63
Bay View.....	64
Eagles Nest.....	65
Tahoe Public Camp (Tahoe Na- tional Forest).....	84

There are also two public camps on the Alpine Highway, one near the Lumberyard Ranger Station and one at Silver Lake.

Summer Home Sites

For those who desire a permanent summer camp, the Forest Service has surveyed and subdivided certain tracts into lots. Several hundred attractive cabins and houses have already been built by summer home permittees among the pines and firs along the main roads.

The most popular tracts are located along the Lincoln Highway from Whitehall to Summit; along the Echo Lake Road, on the shores of Echo Lake; near Meyers along the Upper Truckee River; at Fallen Leaf Lake; and near Glen Alpine. On the Alpine Highway tracts have been laid out around Silver Lake. These sites can be leased from the Forest Service at a rental of \$15 to \$25 per year.



F-151372

An attractive summer home in the Eldorado National Forest

Larger sites for municipal camps or for resorts and other commercial uses are available in several localities. For more detailed information write to or call on the forest supervisor at Placerville, Calif., or the nearest district ranger.

FISH AND GAME

Deer are numerous in certain parts of the Eldorado Forest but are not too easily killed. There are two State game refuges where no hunting is allowed. One is located in the northern part of the forest, south of the Middle Fork of American River, and the other is between the Alpine Highway and the Mokelumne River.

Good fishing is found in practically all the streams and lakes in the forest. In Lake Tahoe there is a plentiful supply of native and other varieties of trout.

At Tallac the State Fish and Game Commission maintains a fish hatchery, from which many of the lakes and streams of the region are stocked.

FIRE PROTECTION

The preservation of the forest, upon which depends all resources, such as our future lumber supply, stream flow for power, irrigation, and municipal purposes, game protection, and recreation, can be accomplished only by reducing to a minimum the damage and destruction resulting from forest fires.



F-171532

Bald Mountain fire lookout tower

Human carelessness causes 70 per cent of the fires which occur each year in California. Many inexperienced mountain travelers are ignorant of the inflammable nature of the forest cover during the summer months, how easily forest fires can be

started, how destructive they can be, and how hard they are to control. All visitors are requested to comply strictly with the forest rules for fire prevention, and to cooperate willingly with the Forest Service in preventing and controlling forest fires.

ADMINISTRATION

The national forests are administered by the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. The national forests of California compose one of the eight districts into which all the forests of the United States are grouped. The headquarters of this district is in the Ferry Building, San Francisco.

The Eldorado National Forest is in charge of a forest supervisor who has his headquarters in Placerville. The forest is divided into three districts, under the supervision of district rangers, located at the Georgetown, Pacific, and Lumberyard Ranger Stations.

All forest officers are glad to give information and be of such assistance to travelers as their regular duties will permit.

Twenty-five per cent of the receipts received by the Government from the sale or use of national forest timber, forage, water, and recreation resources is returned to the State for distribution to the counties in which the forests are located for schools and roads, and an additional 10 per cent is expended by the Forest Service for roads and trails. Burned forests pay no dividends.

SIX RULES FOR PREVENTING FIRE IN THE FOREST

- 1. Matches—Be sure your match is out. Break it in two before you throw it away.*
- 2. Tobacco—Be sure that pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stubs are dead before throwing them away. Never throw them into brush, leaves, or needles.*
- 3. Making Camp—Before building a fire scrape away all inflammable material from a spot 5 feet in diameter. Dig a hole in the center and in it build your camp fire. Keep your fire small. Never build it against trees or logs or near brush.*
- 4. Breaking Camp—Never break camp until your fire is out—dead out.*
- 5. Brush Burning—Never burn slash or brush in windy weather or while there is the slightest danger that the fire will get away.*
- 6. How to Put Out a Camp Fire—Stir the coals while soaking them with water. Turn small sticks and drench both sides. Wet the ground around the fire. If you can't get water, stir in dirt and tread it down until packed tight over and around the fire. Be sure the last spark is dead.*

The resources of the Eldorado National Forest are for your use and enjoyment—help protect them from damage and destruction by fire.



Camp fire permits are required in all national forests in California. Issued free by U. S. Forest Service officers, State forest rangers, automobile clubs and other authorized agents.

121°00' 50' 40' 120°30' 20' 10' 120°00' 50'



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
W. B. GIBBLEY, FORESTER

ELDORADO NATIONAL FOREST CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA MT. DIABLO MERIDIAN

1926

Scale
1 2 3 4 5 Miles

- LEGEND**
- National Forest Boundary
 - Adjacent National Forest Boundary
 - Main automobile highways
 - Road, fair or good
 - Road, minor or very poor
 - Trail
 - Railroad
 - Supervisor's headquarters
 - Ranger station
 - Lookout station
 - Triangulation station
 - House, cabin, or other building



Plutonic projection
North American datum

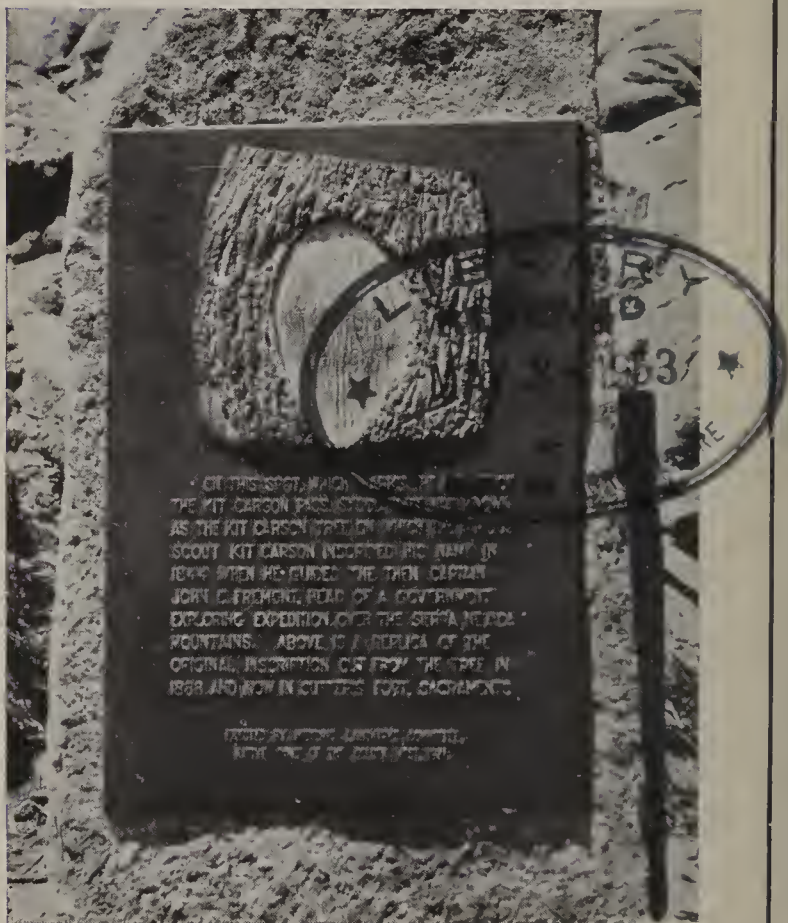
Longitude west from Greenwich

121°00' 50' 40' 120°30' 20' 10' 120°00' 50'

Compiled at District Office, San Francisco, April, 1924
from U. S. G. S., G. L. O., Forest Service, and
other sources
by D. E. Walker
Traced by A. I. Bell, May, 1924

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ELDORADO NATIONAL FOREST CALIFORNIA



F-188125

Replica of the original inscription cut in 1844 by Kit Carson, famous guide and explorer, in a tree which stood on the summit of Kit Carson Pass.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
CALIFORNIA DISTRICT

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